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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 15,822. 第二十二百八千五萬一第 日四十月二十一年四十三精光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5TH, 1909. 二拜禮 號五月正年九零百九十一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [a40-2]

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Hongkong, 23rd April, 1908. [a1647]

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[a46]

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Hongkong 9th May, 1907. [a374]

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Hongkong, 5th December, 1908. [a39]

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Hongkong, 15th December, 1908. [a33]

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Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. Hongkong. [a1565]

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Hongkong, 12th December, 1908.

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Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. [a20]

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Hongkong, 13th August 1906. [a23]

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SIEMSSSEN & CO.,
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Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. [a109]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

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Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [a261]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [a127]

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Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. [a33]

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Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. [a1623]

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Hongkong, 28th December, 1908.

[29]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 5TH, 1909.

THE telegraphic accounts describing the appalling calamity which has overtaken Southern Italy and Sicily go to show that, so far at least as the destruction of human life is concerned, it is probably the worst disaster of the kind in history. Certainly the records of earthquake disasters since the Christian era began record none which equal the present disaster in this respect, if we must accept the estimates that the telegrams have contained. The great earthquake of Yedo (Tokyo) in 1808, involving a loss of life estimated at 200,000 has hitherto figured in the records as the earthquake which involved the greatest loss of human life, and Peking has taken second place with 100,000 people "swallowed up" in 1755. We can take comfort in the fact that earthquakes attended with disastrous consequences are happily rare in China, which is regarded as outside the "earthquake zone." But the past century has furnished history with at least two bad earthquakes in China—that in Canton and neighbourhood in 1830, when 6,000 persons were estimated to have perished, and that which occurred in Yunnan in 1888 when upwards of 4,000 persons were killed. Within the same period there have been two destructive earthquakes in Manila, one in 1863 causing immense destruction of property and a loss of a thousand lives, and one in 1880 which, happily, was not so disastrous in its effects.

The Netherlands Indies have had their share of these terrible visitations, but in the Far East the greatest sufferer has been Japan, where "the oldest resident" could compile a list of such disasters as have occurred in his own lifetime which would appear sufficiently formidable. The experiences of Italy, however, have in the aggregate been far worse. Calabria and Sicily, the scene of the present devastation, have suffered often, but apparently never so severely as on the present occasion. It is perhaps too early yet to form a very trustworthy estimate of the loss of life. We are inclined to think that a telegraphic error was made in the message reporting 800,000 persons to have perished by the disappearance of the island of Lipari. The island is only eighteen miles in circumference and the capital town has a population of not more than 12,000. We have no recent statistics for the whole of the island, but we are inclined to think that 80,000 would more nearly represent the population. The whole of the Lipari group of islands is included in the province of Messina which at the last census had a population of 548,898. The inhabitants of the town of Messina itself, which is reported to have been practically destroyed by the earthquake, numbered about 150,000, and the town of Reggio Calabria, which suffered to a like extent, had a population of 45,000. Not all these have perished, however, for the telegrams make it clear that there are thousands in these towns who are homeless and in a state of starvation. But the devastation is not confined to the large towns. An extensive area has been affected, and it will probably be some days yet before the authorities are able to form a very accurate estimate of the loss of life involved. The most conservative estimates, however, are sufficiently appalling to draw the whole world's sympathy to Italy in this great misfortune. In Great Britain, in France, in the United States, in Canada and in the Argentine Republic and we doubt not in other countries not mentioned in the telegrams, sympathy is being nobly expressed in the contributions which are being made for the relief of sufferers.

Taotai Lew Yuk Sin, who is well-known in Hongkong and Canton, has arrived at Shanghai to participate in the Opium Conference.

Another case of armed robbery in the city has been reported. On this occasion the victim was an old woman who was robbed of a small sum of money and some jewellery.

Captain Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, returned to Hongkong on the 29th from Japan. He looks greatly improved.

"Thanksgiving and humiliation" was the subject of discussion at the first meeting in connection with the universal week of prayer opened yesterday. The Rev. C. H. Hickling led the discussion.

Petty thieving and snatching from the person have been very rife of late. On Sunday no fewer than three cases of snatching were reported at the Central Police Station between 9 and 12 o'clock.

A rhinoceros horn, valued at \$50, was stolen from a shop in Bonham Strand on Sunday. Three men entered the shop and while two engaged the attention of the shopkeeper the third got away with the horn.

British capital, a St. Petersburg dispatch says continues to pour into Siberia in a remarkable way. The latest announcement is that the famous goldfields on the Altai have been sold to a British syndicate, which has also acquired goldfields on the River Lena and mining concessions in Soghalien.

An ingenious theft was perpetrated on the steamer *Kinszen* on the journey from Canton on Sunday. A passenger who carried \$700 inside his pillow box found that the money had been abstracted and replaced by a brick. Suspicion, however, fell on another passenger who was arrested and brought before the Magistrate.

Fire broke out in a godown in Sutherland Street near the Ko Shing theatre on Saturday night, but the brigade was promptly in attendance. More damage was done by water than by fire. Yesterday morning another outbreak was discovered in a medicine shop in Des Vœux Road, but it was extinguished before much damage was done.

We have received the report of the Hongkong Chess Club for the past year, which gives the results of the matches played and sets forth the programme for the ensuing season. The Club shows considerable vitality and financially also is in a flourishing condition, there being a balance of \$204 in hand. We hope to find room for the full report in our next issue.

A correspondent writes regretting that the announcements with regard to the illustrated lecture by Mr. Heinrich Heiland at the German Club did not state that the lecture would be in English. Many English residents interested in the subject matter of the lecture, we are informed, would have attended, had they known that the lecture would be in English. Perhaps the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society, could induce Mr. Heiland to repeat the lecture, if his arrangements will permit.

Inspector McHardy and P.S. Park leave for home on holiday on Saturday. Several changes and transfers in the police are pending.

A Chinese was brought before the Magistrate yesterday on a charge of stealing eleven pawn-tickets from the dead body of an unknown Chinese woman.

The return showing the number of communicable diseases reported during the week ended 2nd January contained three cases, one each of plague, cholera, and enteric fever.

The Ministry of Finance has denounced to the Throne a second class secretary of the Department, Kui Yin, for asking for extended leave of absence on flimsy pretexts, as it has been discovered that the accused official is using his leave to continue his opium smoking habit. As a punishment for this, Kui Yin has been ordered to resign.

Grand Secretary Chang Chih-fung, who is also Comptroller-General of the Affairs of the Ministry of Education, has issued a circular to the Viceroys and Governors of provinces to dismiss summarily any foreign teacher in the Government schools who may in any way misbehave himself, or act unreasonably towards the scholars.

His Highness Prince Ching has been appointed by the Prince Regent to superintend the construction and repair work of the Ta Ching-yü Mausoleum; where the remains of the Emperor Kuang Hsi are to rest. The Mausoleum in question has been in process of construction for many years in preparation for the Imperial occupant.

A fatal affray between two coolies of the Commissariat Department took place yesterday morning. The men had quarrelled and one lifting a basin hit the other with it on the forehead. A jagged part entered the temple and penetrated the blood vessel. The injured man was taken to No. 2 Police Station and afterwards sent to hospital. He had lost a great deal of blood, and shortly after admission, it was found necessary to take his dying depositions.

A tiffin was given to Professor Ernest Dewitt Burton, of the University of Chicago, by Dr. Amos P. Wilder, American Consul-General, at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday. The gentlemen present were—Hon. Mr. F. H. May, The Bishop of Victoria, Messrs. Pollock, Atkinson, Harris, Turner, Slade, Eyer, Holyoak, McPherson, Elliott, J. R. Wood, Hickling, Conland, Piercy, Reed, and F. D. Cheshire, American Consul-General at large.

The Pope has appealed to the Roman Catholic Bishops throughout the world to collect subscriptions.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE GREAT CALAMITY IN ITALY.

SYMPATHY FROM JAPAN.

TOKYO, January 4th.

An earthquake fund to assist the sufferers in Italy, is being raised in Japan on the initiative of the newspapers.

*Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress have wired condolences, and have also forwarded a contribution of Yen 10,000.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Messages
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PRUETTE'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

RELIEF MEASURES IN EUROPE.

LONDON, January 3rd.

The fund opened by the Lord Mayor of London in aid of the relief of the great calamity which has overtaken Southern Italy and Sicily now amounts to £24,000.

President Roosevelt recommends Congress to appropriate half a million dollars towards the relief of the sufferers. This is the largest appropriation ever made by the United States towards a similar object.

The Pope has appealed to the Roman Catholic Bishops throughout the world to collect subscriptions.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

LONDON, January 4th.

Few persons are now being recovered alive from the ruins in the devastated districts.

When it is deemed certain that no more are likely to be found alive, the ruins will be smoothed with quicklime, &c.

It is estimated that it will then be necessary to leave the places undisturbed for six months.

Two storeships with supplies for the American Fleet, now at Suez, have been diverted to Sicily.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, January 3rd.

Rear-Admiral The Hon. S. C. J. Colville, C.V.O., C.B., has been appointed to the command of the First Cruiser Squadron.

Rear-Admiral F. T. Hamilton, M.V.O., who has recently been filling the position of Inspector of Targets, Practice has been given the command of the Second Squadron.

Rear-Admiral A. M. Farquhar, C.V.O., takes command of the Fourth Squadron.

SERVIA AND AUSTRIA.

SERVIA DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, January 4th.

The Servian Foreign Minister speaking in the Skupstina (National Diet) declared the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary to be a violation of the Berlin Treaty.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, he said, must become independent under European control, but he did not desire war.

The speech is regarded in Vienna as aggravating the situation.

THE second performance of *The Geisha* by the Portuguese Lilliputians at the Lub-Luzia last night proved another success. Throughout the play went with a pleasing swing, and the sustained applause of the large audience was well merited by the small players.

At the City Hall last night another successful concert was given by the band of S.M.S. *Fuerst Bismarck*, assisted by Mr. E. Danenberg. The attendance was not as large as the excellent programme merited, but the appreciation of those present was manifested by continued applause.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, January 4th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS FIGGOT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ALLEGED LARCENY AND RECEIVING.

Li Tsan and Kwan Hing were indicted on charges of larceny and receiving. Prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the following jurors were empannelled—H. Gittins (foreman), A. Morley, J. Dickie, G. Rapp, H. E. Craddock, E. A. Kennedy and H. J. van der Bosch.

The Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, who was instructed by Mr. Dennis, Jr., from the office of the Crown Solicitor, informed his Lordship and the gentlemen of the jury that the prisoners in this case were charged with stealing a large amount of clothing, and with being in possession of stolen property, well knowing the same to have been stolen. The owner of the property was the master of a blacksmith shop in Wing Lok Street. He would tell the Court that when he arose on the morning of the 7th ultimo he missed four boxes made of pigs' skin which contained a large amount of clothing. Information was immediately given to the police, and on the night of the 17th ultimo a Chinese constable saw the first defendant talking to the second. He also observed that he had something wrapped up in a handkerchief, and, on questioning the first defendant, learned that it was clothing. The second defendant told the constable he was going to buy the clothing from the first. The constable also noticed that the first man had some pawn tickets, and he saw the second defendant snatched them from the first and tear them up. The policeman then arrested both defendants and regained the torn pieces of the pawn tickets. Pawnshops were then visited, and several of the stolen goods found and identified by the prosecutor as his property. Subsequently the police obtained a search warrant and proceeded to search the premises where the two defendants were alleged to live. There they found the stolen bags with a number of other articles, and in addition some ropes, pepper, daggers and so forth.

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners on the second count, and his Lordship sentenced each man to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Chan To, Tee Yam and Li Kai were arraigned on a charge of robbery. Prisoners denied the charge, and the following jury was empannelled—H. T. Richardson (foreman), S. G. Fenton, S. Swart, R. Abraham, E. Raymond, G. K. Hartson and R. Aitken.

The Attorney-General informed the jurors that the three prisoners were placed before the Court on a charge of robbery with violence.

The affair took place at 37, Kowloon City Road, at about 7.15 on the morning of November 21st. The inhabitants of the house at the time the robbery took place were four women. The owner, a man, had gone out to work at seven o'clock.

A woman named So Mui asked him where he was going, but at that moment she was seized by the other two men who pulled two bangles off her right wrist. The neighbours hearing a noise, gave the alarm, and the robbers made off. Witnesses would say that all the men were armed with knives, and one of the women was slightly wounded in the breast.

As far as the Attorney-General understood, the statements made by the prisoners to the police implied that they were at the premises about the time of the robbery, so it appeared to be purely a question of whether the jurors were satisfied with the identification of the men.

When the case for the Crown was nearing completion, and the accused were asked if they wished to question a police witness, the second defendant said—in reality I did commit this crime, but I did not carry a knife. The third prisoner was then asked if he wished to question the witness and replied—I also wish to confess, but deny entirely about the knife.

The accused were then asked if they wished to make statements.

The first defendant said he had nothing further to say.

The second said he did not make the gag. It was made by the first prisoner.

The third man said they went to the house with the intention of robbing the inmates, thinking they would be asleep. But when they entered the house, they found them awake, and that was the reason the inmates gave the alarm.

His Lordship remarked that in view of the interesting statements made by him did not think it necessary to trouble the juries with any reference to the evidence.

The jury, without retiring, brought in a verdict of guilty against the three accused, and his Lordship sentenced the first and second to five years' hard labour, and the third defendant to seven years' hard labour.

IN MEMORY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

A movement has been inaugurated at Nice, says the Central News, for the erection of a statue of Queen Victoria. The suggestion is the result of a competition, in which a large number of ideas was brought forward, the statue project having the poll by a great majority.

The Prefect of the Alpes Maritimes and the local authorities are much in favour of the scheme, not only as a mark of esteem towards the British colony, but in grateful recognition of the benefits conferred upon the town of Nice by her Majesty's repeated and lengthy sojourns at *Antibes*. The British and American colonies have perpetuated Queen Victoria's memory by building a well-equipped and substantially-endowed hospital at *Mont Byron*, of which the King and Queen are patrons. A French memorial, in addition, will be erected.

The decision of the court at Richmond, Virginia, also instructs Mr. Armstrong to render an account of the administration of the estate to Mrs. Maybrick and her mother.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, December 4th.

SIR ROBERT HARD.

Sir Robert Hard and the Kaiser have widely different views of the future of the Chinese nation. Who is right? The Kaiser dreams day and night of a horde of Orientals, the Yellow Peril sweeping westward like an avenging cloud, to the grievous harm of the white nations. Sir Robert, on the other hand, has a vision of China with its four hundred millions of population, drilled to the military perfection of modern Germany, but bent on imposing compulsory peace on the human race. True, he admits, that the vision is far from its fulfillment, perhaps two or three centuries, so that it is not a matter that need cause us pressing anxiety. But are not both these prophets wrong? Is it not conceivable that by the time China has developed her strength on Western lines she may have also imbued so much of Western ideas that she will have altered her anti-military notions somewhat and have become pretty much as other men are in their relations towards their neighbours?

Still, everybody admits that Sir Robert has the advantage of the Kaiser in his knowledge of the Chinese. It was at Lisburn, his native town in Antrim, that he made the prediction. He received there an address from the Town Council, enclosed in a silver casket, and next day presented at a local missionary meeting. His reception was most flattering. It was after he had made the usual local allusions suitable to such an occasion that Sir Robert branched out to speak of China and once more prophesied a wonderful future for the country.

"The Chinese," he continued, "are a strangely reasonable people, but they hate the idea of having to become soldiers and they say, if right is right, it ought to be recognized by everybody, and we ought not to be required to fight for it." Circumstances, however, require that now they should be able to stand on their own legs and hold their own ground against the strong foreign competition which is coming nearer and nearer in view of the labour-saving appliances that are being invented and the improvement of the means of communication and transport. Now, in addition to ethics, they are to study Western science, in order to cope with it and acquire the appliances which are in daily use. Thus they propose to strengthen themselves. One can imagine what numbers of soldiers can be produced from a population of four hundred millions of people. Possibly in one hundred, two hundred or three hundred years hence, those four hundred millions of people will be as strong in arms, individually and nationally as, for instance, a great Continental Power like Germany is at the present day, and then what will happen? China will turn round to the rest of the world and will say, "Gentlemen, there must be no more fighting." They will throw in their force of arms with the country attacked and against the country that makes war and in that way I believe the millennium will come. That is a curious statement to make but I know something of the Chinese and their reasonable character, and therefore I know they will act in a reasonable way."

The interrupter was not there to ask Sir Robert whether the reasonableness will last if China finds herself "top dog."

RECEPTION TO THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Mrs. Robert Laird, wife of the member for Renfrewshire, who will voice the opinions of the anti-opiumists at the postponed International Opium Conference in Shanghai in February, held a big reception to the Liberal party at her house in Prince's Gate on Friday. Most of the Liberal peers and almost all the Liberal members of the Commons and their wives were present. The reception was carried out in excellent style, with chrysanthemums and lilies for floral decorations, and Scotch singers and an orchestra to discourse sweet music during the evening. Mr. Asquith assisted Mrs. Laird to receive the guests.

TRADE UNION FUNDS.

The Trade-Unionists have been hard hit by the decision of the courts that compulsory levies on Trade Union members for the Parliamentary expenses of Labour M.P.'s are illegal. The action was taken by a prominent member of the Great Eastern Railway staff, who is a member of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. His immediate grievance was that he objected to compulsory contributions to support members who were coerced by the Labour party into signing pledges to support the Socialist programme in the House. Mr. Bell, the railway M.P., has been the especial object of vindictiveness on the part of the Socialists because he refused to sign the Socialist agreement. This lawsuit is the answer of Mr. Bell's supporters. Now the Labour Unions will either have to get their money together voluntarily, which has never been easy, or they will have to elect their permanent officials as M.P.s.

There are, to my knowledge, thousands of Trade Unionists who object to being forced to pay for more or less ineffective Parliamentary representation luxuries, and they will raise the question in regard to all the unions in turn. Some of the mining M.P.s are paid voluntarily by their supporters, but most of the present mouthpieces of the extreme and noisy wing of the Labour Party are directly affected by this decision. It may be as a sort of reply to the Courts that a wealthy Social Democratic manufacturer has promised a contribution to their funds that will allow that party to fight double the number of seats they contested at the last election.

PERSONAL.

On Tuesday, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, Mr. Cohn Henderson, of King's Langley, married Mrs. Frances Louisa Taylor, widow of the late Mr. Charles Smith Taylor of Horsham, and formerly of Shanghai.

Dr. E. G. Horder, formerly medical missionary of the C.M.S. at Pakhoi, and lately Superintendent of the Farmington Home for Little Boys, died at the end of last week at the house of his father-in-law, Rev. S. D. Stubbs, at the age of 56.

At the parish church of Caine, Wiltshire, on Wednesday, Mr. Richard Laird Pelham, only son of Sir Pelham Warren of Shanghai, married Mrs. Stella Bacon, widow of the late Rev. I. M. Bacon, and youngest daughter of the late Captain Valentine of Goodwood, Sussex.

Mr. Pierpoint Morgan, the American financier, has just added to his collection of art curios a splendid rug reputed to come from the Imperial Palace at Peking after the Boxer outbreak, for which he paid, it is said, £15,000.

ARMY EFFECTIVENESS.

Following the criticisms by Lord Roberts of our home defences in the House of Lords, there is a strong movement, I hear, backed by Lord Roberts and by Mr. Balfour, for an effective party within the two houses which will devote particular attention to the matter of army effectiveness. Lord "Bobs" aims frankly at conscription, but few others will go as far as that at present.

Mr. Haldane, on the other hand, is optimistic. Speaking to the new Territorials in South London the other night he declared that the modern division was not worth anything unless it was so constructed that it could be rapidly and swiftly mobilized and used to anticipate the attack, so that the counter stroke might be given first. He said he was not under the slightest delusion as to the situation in which they stood. They had made a very fine beginning; they had got as modern an organisation as that of any army in the world. They were now trying to work out mobilisation plans not only for the forces itself but for the nation, if only the great day of need should come.

All this, of course, taken in conjunction with the facts that next year more money will be spent on the Secret Service abroad, and that the new Naval Base for the North Sea, at Rosyth, is to be pushed night and day, points to the conviction, even in official circles, that great chances are not wise in relation to our German neighbours.

Indeed I hear that the Secret Service men during the past twelve months proved conclusively that Germany has her plans all laid for invasion, if the tension should come to snapping point at any time. Moreover, I am assured by one who is in an exceptional position to judge in Berlin, that the much denied summaries of the interview suppressed by the Century were really true in substance and in fact, the Kaiser having been on the occasion of the visit of Dr. Hale on his yacht, unusually garrulous; but official wires of a most powerful kind have pulled over since to prevent the harm that the publication would inevitably do to the public.

Speaking of the Tientsin-Pu-kun railway and the Hangchow-Ningpo lines he said the loans were guaranteed by the Chinese Government but the railways themselves were not mortgaged as "security" and the European experts had no position except that of employees in the service of the Chinese Railway Administration. He was by no means certain that the average investor in these two ventures realised how great was the change in the conditions under which he had invested his money, and, probably when he did realise it, he would make up his mind that next time the Chinese wanted his money they "would have to offer him something more than an Imperial edict by way of security."

As intelligent Chinese were, however, feeling also that Chinese administration without European control was not to be trusted, these

appeared to be bright hopes of the early freedom from Chinese interference with railway development, which offered under proper conditions the prospect of remarkably satisfactory profits in the future.

THE JAPAN-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

Speaking of the Anglo-Japanese treaty reminds me that many of the American papers are looking with misgiving on the agreement between America and Japan. They are repeating Washington's advice to the nation to keep out of foreign entanglements, and though Mr. Root is protesting that this is not a treaty or formal alliance, the critics find it both binding instrument and one dangerously vague in its wording.

It is a fact that on both sides of the Atlantic there is a feeling that, while it is desirable that the open door should be preserved in China, and peace should be assured in the Pacific, there has been that in Japanese commercial methods and recent diplomacy to give rise to suspicion in such matters as the Chinese future. There are not wanting those who, while not shivering like the Kaiser at the spectre of the Yellow Peril, are firmly convinced the West should not interfere with the East in this formal manner.

Since writing these comments I have been shown a letter received by a high Japanese official, who was with Baron Komura both here in London and during the Portsmouth conference that led to peace. It was written in Tokyo six weeks ago and runs:-

"Many important developments may be expected before the end of the year, and too much credit cannot be given to the British Government, through Sir Clunie Macdonald, its Ambassador here, for his exertions in removing causes of difference between us and the United States. There never was a closer accord between the British and the Japanese Governments than now—which is surely a good guarantee for the future, seeing what a spirit of unrest is abroad in India, Persia and China. With France we are very good friends, and if we can only come to an agreement with the United States much trouble in China, of which our agents tell us, should be averted. Grave complications may presently take place in Palace quarters, such as to demand the attention of all the Powers."

The tragic events in Peking have since proved the accuracy of this last prediction, giving weight to the rest of the letter. It does not bear out what I said as to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty exactly, but the view I give is not the official one, whereas that expressed in the letter is entirely from the official as distinct from the commercial standpoint.

THE NEW REIGN IN CHINA.

The accession of the new Emperor of China was duly celebrated in European capitals on Wednesday. After celebrations by the Legation staff in Portland Place there was a stream of callers including Mr. W. Tyrell, on behalf of the Foreign Office, Mr. Beatty Alistor, of the Foreign Office, Mr. Fritchard Morgan, for many years Consul-General here for Korea, and officers from the China Association and the China Society.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

I hear from St. Petersburg that the Duma is about to repeal the free list on the tariff schedules operating in Russian territory in the Far East.

Russian towns from Vladivostok westward are being overrun with Chinese, and it is desired to make living more expensive for them so as to check further arrivals.

Russia is planning the construction of a railway from Cheliabinsk through Troitsk, Kustanai, Almatinsk to Semipalatinsk on the Irtyah. It will be valuable for commerce between the Urals and the Altai, but more important still for the quick transport of troops from the Orenburg Government to the Chinese frontier.

LODGE BONALDRAY ON CHINA.

Lord Ronaldsay, M.P., traveller, and author, gave an interesting address at the London Institution on Monday evening on "Railway and Commercial enterprise in China at the dawn of the Twentieth Century." He is of opinion that China must become one of the greatest markets of the world, but he drew a vivid picture of the backwardness of the country at the present day and the lack of development of the mineral resources, for instance, of Shensi. He declared that England controls the cotton market but the rest of the trade is divided between Germany, Austria, the United States and Japan.

He pointed to fancy cotton fabrics as affording the best opportunity for extension of business, for by the aid of the right kind of this class of goods the poorer Chinaman would be able to vie with his wealthier neighbour who were still in love and forgot the dancing girls he had brought with him from Cambodia. Private interviews followed, and the "Press Coloniale," which relates the story, says this was the reason why his Eastern majesty fell head and ears in love with the "Presse Coloniale," which the King could hardly be induced to leave Paris.

Another victim of the lady's charms was a rich Indian rajah well known both in Indian and London society.

In spite of all these revelations Madame continues to be tolerably gay. "Yes" she said to the examining magistrate yesterday, "my husband deceived me once, but that was enough." "Tell me the details" said the magistrate. "He made me think he could paint" replied the prisoner. Even the magistrate laughed, but, checking himself, said it was not the place for such jokes. "Ah, life is so serious," said Madame sadly.

GRAFT IN LONDON.

I am afraid before long we will have to stop throwing stones at America as the home of "graft" and corruption in municipal life. A return just extracted from the Attorney General shows that in London alone, during the past two years twenty-two officials have been convicted of corrupt municipal administration, and ten cases are still pending. Five of the officials convicted were robbing work-houses systematically, three were contractors and the rest were small tradesmen acting as "guardians" of the poor. One was an alderman of the London County Council, and another had been mayor of a London borough for three years in succession.

POLITICAL CIRCLES.

Politics are in a queer way. The Lords having contemptuously thrown out the Licensing Bill, the Government still cling to office, especially as Chelmsford in the by-election of this week has added a second notice to quit to that

given by the Lords. Now, to add to the topsy-turvydom of affairs, the Lords have reported that they don't consider themselves satisfactory and their House should be reformed. I hardly

think the changes they propose will meet the criticisms of their enemies outside, but they are drastic enough in their way. Lord Rosebery was chairman of the Committee that has presented this report and men of both sides of politics sat on it. The total number of peers acting in the House would, under this scheme, be under four hundred, or more than two hundred less than are at present eligible. The new House would consist of three classes. First, two hundred hereditary peers, elected by the whole of those present eligible. Thus a large number of those now sitting would be excluded from the House. Ireland and Scotland now is represented by such elected peers and not by all those carrying a title, so that the new proposal makes all the peers in Great Britain alike in treatment. The total number of peers acting in the House would, under this scheme, be under four hundred, or more than two hundred less than are at present eligible. The new House would consist of three classes. 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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

IM hiesigen Handelsregister ist zur Firma eingetragen worden: Der Gesellschafter JOHANN THEODOR LAUTS in Bremen ist am 31. Dezember 1908 aus der Gesellschaft ausgeschieden. Die frühere Zweigniederlassung LAUTS, WEGENER & Co. in Hongkong ist aufgehoben.

KAISELICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT
Swatow, den 2. Januar 1909. [142]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(Florio and Eubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"**CAPRI**"
Captain Pedone, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 12th Jan. at NOON. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.
China, Japan, Hongkong, Hamburg, New York, 1st January, 1909. Agents.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909. [4]

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NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned hereby beg to inform the Public that before any Agreement, Contract, Delivery Order, Receipt or other Important Document in connection with our Business can be Valid it must be Signed by Mr. Ho Jui and Chopped with the chop of our Firm.

TONG SHING, Washerman,
458, West Point, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1908. [1763]

FOR SALE A Quantity of NETTING for TENNIS COURTS etc., at less than half cost.

TABLE BILLIARD SETS, SLATE BEDS, from \$40.00. May be seen by appointment.

CHINA EXPRESS CO.

3, DUDDELL STREET, Hongkong, 23rd November, 1908. [50]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 6th Jan., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th Jan., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th Jan., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1908.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

FINANCIAL STANDING OF NATION
EXCELLENT.

TRUST WAR.

PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE LABOUR
CONDITIONS.

Mr. Roosevelt's Message, the last of his Presidential career extending over seven and a half years, was a lengthy document, the chief points being as follows—

1.—National power required to control combinations and deal with inter-state commerce.

2.—Prohibition of child labour, diminution of women labour, shortened hours of all mechanical labour, employers' liability laws.

3.—Progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes.

4.—Necessity of preserving the national forests. Object lessons in the deforestation of Northern China, Central Asia, and Northern Africa.

5.—President mentions that he has set aside tracts of land to serve as sanctuaries and nurseries for wild creatures.

6.—Recommends postal savings banks with Government security.

7.—Plan for organising great body of volunteers.

8.—Completion, as soon as possible, of four new battleships.

The message comprises thirty-four subjects ranging from finance, corporations, and labour to secret service, education in Alaska, and deforestation evils in China, the latter of which are rehearsed at great length in the section recommending immediate arbitration in the United States. The President earnestly recommends reforms, principally connected with the anti-trust and labour laws.

Out of 32,000 words composing the document, three subjects are prominent and occupy two-thirds of the whole. Over 8,000 words are devoted to labour problems, 3,500 to corporations, and 2,500 to forest preservation. Foreign affairs are dismissed in sixty words, which declare that "We have behaved, and are behaving, towards other nations as in private life an honourable man would behave towards his fellows." There is no reference to the recent agreement with Japan.

The message begins with an optimistic note on the excellent financial standing of the country, but the President hopes that "the Currency Commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects." During the seven years of the President's office there has been a net surplus of £22,000,000 of receipts over expenditure, a reduction of the interest-bearing debt by £18,000,000, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama Canal, and a saving elsewhere of nearly £2,000,000. There have been no new taxes and no increase of taxes, but in some cases a reduction.

Regarding corporations, the President advocates that instead of attempting to prohibit all combinations the Sherman anti-trust law should be replaced by a law which will expressly permit combinations which are in the interests of the public. He would like to see, however, the control of all such combinations placed under the Government. The railways, telegraphs and telephones engaged in inter-state business advocates being put under the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and removed from the domain of the anti-trust law.

LAWLESS CAPITALISTS.

The President expressly urges that the people, through their representatives, should act in this matter and not permit "every lawless capitalist," every law-defying corporation to take any action, no matter how inimical, in the effort to secure improper profit and to build up "privilege." In this connection he denounces predatory wealth, and emphasises the necessity for control by a central Government.

The corporation section finishes with one of the most important paragraphs in the message.

The President says: "The danger to American democracy lies not in the least in the concentration of administrative power in responsible and accountable hands. It lies in having the power insufficiently concentrated, so that no one can be held responsible to the people for its use. Concentrated power is palpable, visible, responsible, easily reached, quickly held to account. Power scattered through many administrators is impalpable, unseen, irresponsible, cannot be reached, cannot be held to account. Democracy is in peril wherever the administration of political power is scattered among a variety of men who work in secret, whose names are unknown to the common people."

The President goes very deeply into Labour matters, both as regards the employers' duty towards Labour and the latter's duty to employers. "As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages conferred by machinery, organisation, and division of labour, accompanied by an effort to bring about a larger share in the ownership by wage-earners of railway, mill, and factory. In farming this simply means that we wish to see the farmer own his own land. We do not wish to see the farms so large that they become the property of the farmer becomes like a European peasant."

He speaks of the great savings made by the people, who themselves become capitalists through the savings banks, and says: "The depositors in our savings banks now number over one-tenth of our population." Corporate finances must be supervised, so as to make it far safer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must be prohibition of child labour, diminution of woman labour, shortening of hours of all mechanical labour; stock watering should be prohibited, and stock grazing, as far as possible, discouraged. There should be progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes."

The President thinks that one of the most important immediate necessities is that providing of old age pensions and the enactment of laws for the protection of wage workers who are killed, crippled or worn out under the present industrial system. The present system of providing for them is, says the President, of benefit to only one class of people—laborers—and he condemns the delays and expenses of lawsuits which workmen are compelled to institute to gain compensation. He declares that "the generosity of the United States towards its employees compares most unfavourably with that of every country in Europe— even the poorest."

The message earnestly urges upon Congress the duty of increasing the totally inadequate salaries now given to our judges. He would like to see the salaries doubled, especially those of the Supreme Court judges.

LECTURES LABOUR UNIONS.

The President denounces the attack the leaders of organised labour made during the last election upon the entire judiciary of the country, and in some 3,000 words reads a lecture to labour unions on their attempt to legalise blacklisting and boycotting, and rejoices "that the labouring-men of the country, by the way in which they repudiated the effort to get them to cast their votes in response to an appeal to class hatred, have emphasised their sound patriotism and Americanism."

After treating at length on arbitration, the message recommends active work to be begun on the inland waterways, "on which hundreds of millions have been spent, and yet on which the traffic is steadily declining." Recommendations follow for the establishment of postal savings banks, the extension of the parcels post, the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states, the extension of the Ocean Mail Act of 1891, assisting American mail lines to South America, Asia, the Philippines, and Australia.

He asks that the territory of Hawaii be improved and developed, and emphasizes the need of appropriations to continue the naval base at Pearl Harbour and make the islands practically impregnable.

He treats of the Philippines at some length, and says that real progress towards self-government is being made there. The President believes that the Filipinos will continue in the direction of self-government "until they become fit to decide for themselves whether they desire to be an independent nation." The message also recommends that American citizenship be conferred on the people of Porto Rico.

The House was crowded, and the message was listened to with unusual interest. Several Representatives have said that they consider the message the strongest and most conservative that the President has issued during his whole term of office. They believe that it will have a beneficial effect upon the stock market and business generally, owing to the President's "sane treatment" of the trust question.

The following passages are extracted from the President's message:

The war we wage must be waged against misconduct, against wrongdoing where it is found, and we must stand heartily for the rights of every decent man, whether he be a man of great wealth or a man who earns his livelihood as a wage worker or a tiller of the soil.

In point of danger to the nation there is nothing to choose between, on the one hand the corruptor, the bribe-giver, the bribe-taker, the man who employs his great talent to swindle his fellow citizens on a large scale, and, on the other hand, the preacher of class hatred, the man who whether from ignorance or from willingness to sacrifice his country to his ambition, persuades well-meaning but wrong-headed men to try to destroy the instruments upon which our prosperity mainly rests.

The number of accidents which result in the death or crippling of wage-workers, in the Union at large, is simply appalling; in a very few years it runs up to a total far in excess of the aggregate of the dead and wounded in any modern war.

Promulgated in no other respect is our legislation, both state and national, so far behind practically the entire civilised world as in the matter of liability and compensation for accidents in industry. It is humiliating that at European international congresses on accidents the United States should be singled out as the most belated among the nations in respect to employers' liability legislation.

I take this opportunity publicly to state my appreciation of the way in which in Japan, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in all the States of South America the battle fleet has been received on its practice voyage around the world. The American Government cannot too strongly express its appreciation of the abounding and generous hospitality shown our ships in every port they visited.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

The citizens of Calcutta have every reason to be satisfied with the steady progress that is being made in bringing the port and everything connected with it into line with modern requirements and the demands of commerce and trade. Every year sees an expansion in some direction to meet some pressing want. Now it is in the erection of new jetties north and south; again in the construction of new warehouses, and so on, progress and expansion in every direction to meet the increasing trade of the port. These reflections suggest themselves on perusal of the administration report for the year 1908 just issued by the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta. It has often been said that if the affairs of all our great public spending and administrative departments were as successfully administered as the Calcutta Port Trust, the reputation of the captives or any other kind of critic would be gone. We are inclined to subscribe to this view.

From the report before us we gather that the income of the port has increased with the last ten years from Rs. 62,52,221 to Rs. 1,09,57,142, and for the current year it has been estimated at Rs. 120 lakhs. But for the fact that the rates have been reduced in the four years 1902-3 to 1905-6 to the extent of 9 lakhs per annum, the income of the Trust will, in period of 11 years have more than doubled itself. The expenditure has kept pace with the income, showing varying surpluses; the leading idea of the Trust being to apply the increasing income to the best possible advantage in the interests of the public, and in this way to meet the annual expanding requirements of trade. It is pointed out that in past years the charges on goods and shipping have been reduced to an extent approximating the amount of the recurring expences; and it follows that the margin between expenditure and income is considerably reduced. Thus, the surplus on last year's working was only Rs. 1,73,037. This sum has been added to the Reserve Revenue Fund, raising it to Rs. 20,32,010, which is quite independent of the large sums accumulated on account of sinking funds and of the replacement of the Commissioners' buildings and machinery, a "whip," a water-colour artist, a philanthropist, and above all, as a mother and mistress of a Royal household. Of late years the Queen has shown great interest in fencing. Her Majesty's agility with the foil being remarkable. The Queen, like the King, has a fine collection of walking-sticks, some of which are beautifully jewelled, while others have the handles handsomely carved with pretty designs. Her Majesty also has a large collection of the portraits of her friends and relatives, but probably her most curious hobby is the keeping of the different styles of hats and bonnets which she has worn for the last twenty years. Every hat or bonnet is carefully ticketed, and upon each ticket are the names of the most important occasions on which that particular hat or bonnet was worn by its Royal owner.

Queen Alexandra is generally considered the most versatile of all the Royal ladies of Europe. Indeed, her interests and activities, says M.A.P., are almost infinite, and she excels as a musician, a needlewoman, a "whip," a water-colour artist, a philanthropist, and above all, as a mother and mistress of a Royal household. Of late years the Queen has shown great interest in fencing. Her Majesty's agility with the foil being remarkable. The Queen, like the King, has a fine collection of walking-sticks, some of which are beautifully jewelled, while others have the handles handsomely carved with pretty designs. Her Majesty also has a large collection of the portraits of her friends and relatives, but probably her most curious hobby is the keeping of the different styles of hats and bonnets which she has worn for the last twenty years. Every hat or bonnet is carefully ticketed, and upon each ticket are the names of the most important occasions on which that particular hat or bonnet was worn by its Royal owner.

It is interesting to note that of the imports delivered from the jetties 567,239 tons, or 72 per cent, were disposed of by carts, which shows the importance of the "sagarmati" or bullock-cart, in the economy of the trade of the port. Much expansion has taken place in the provision of warehouse accommodation for handling the enormous tea trade of the port. As an instance of up-to-date ideas, the Commissioners maintain two motor vans for the conveyance of samples of tea to the Brokers' marts. No fewer than 102 vessels brought petroleum to the port, aggregating 61,875,306 gallons, being an increase of 6,046,697 gallons, over the figures for the preceding year. It is interesting to note that Burma headed the list, America coming next, and Burmese third. Only one vessel brought Russian oil. It may not be generally known that the Port extends for a distance of 120 miles, i.e., from Cossopore to the light vessels at the entrance of the river. The phenomenal development of the Indian coal industry has contributed largely to the up-keep of the Kidderpore Docks, whence the coal exports during the past year exceeded 3 million tons. Then there is the new

Port service, inaugurated in 1907, which is filling a distinct want, and proposals for the extension of the service are now under consideration. Altogether, the Commissioners and the public have every reason to be satisfied with the administration of the Port of Calcutta.

Calcutta Englishman.

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Describing Myrtle Grove, the quaint Elizabethan structure at Youghal, where Raleigh resided after suppressing Desmond's rebellion in 1579, (now the residence of Sir Henry and Lady Blake), a writer in the *Guelderian* says everything is marvellous preservation, seemingly untouched by time since Raleigh's day. The old oak-panelled rooms and fine carved oak mantel piece in the drawing room are all reminiscent of the Elizabethan age; and the picturesque parish church hard by, said to be the earliest one in present day use in Ireland, is likewise replete with interest. Here the reputed tomb of the famous Catherine Countess of Desmond, who died at the age of 140 years from the effects of a fall from a cherry tree which she had climbed in pursuit of her favourite fruit, is till shown.

Mr. Tom Johnson, the popular Mayor of Cleveland, makes the announcement that his seven years' fight for three cent fare on the street railways of the city has cost him his private fortune and that now he is practically a poor man. The Chicago correspondent of the *Chronicle* says that Mr. Johnson is giving up his magnificent home on Euclid avenue, the finest thoroughfare in Cleveland, all his automobiles, and his horses and carriages. He declares that the fight has cost him £1,000,000, and that he has entirely neglected his business over the matter.

Hitherto no giraffe has been known from the Western Sudan, but early in October, according to the *Field*, the menagerie of the Paris museum received a young male, some months old, obtained about 300 kilometers to the northeast of Timbuctoo. Dr. E. Trouessart in *La Nature* remarks that the Timbuctoo giraffe, as represented by this young male, although very close to the typical Nubian animal, presents in the shape of the head certain features recalling the Kordofan and perhaps the British Nigerian race.

To an older generation of playgoers the news of the death of Miss Lydia Thompson will mean another sapping of the link with the days of burlesque and the Hanover management. Miss Thompson, who was in her 72nd year, and retained almost to the last that vivacity and charm of personality, which made her so generally a public favourite, began her career at an early age as a ballet dancer, but speedily made a name for herself in burlesque.

An interesting parallel in the Peerage of Scotland to the Barony of Fairfax, the claim to which has just been decided, is in the Newburgh castle, the holders of which have for more than a century been Italian nobles. In 1787 Cecilia, granddaughter of Charlotte Maria, Countess of Newburgh, became the wife of Benedict, Prince Giustiniani, and in 1785 her son Vincent became *de jure* the sixth Earl, although he did not claim the title. Since that time the House of Lords to Vincent's daughter, has been distinctly foreign, and quite dissociated from England. On the death of the third Baron Gardner the claimant to the title was one Alan Hyde Gardner, the son of a Mahomedan princess, and the husband of an Indian wife.

His Majesty is not especially devoted to Shakespeare, nor heavy pieces of any sort, at least, say the *Hyndians*. "I am too tired at the end of the day" he said recently to an eminent actor "for a long and serious piece, however good it may be in its line, or however well acted. I stand in need of recreation after my work. Hence you see, my visit to those theatres where amateur comedies, or light musical pieces, are given."

The American multi-millionaire is indeed a man of surprises. It is not long since we read that Mr. Charles M. Schwab, the fabulously wealthy "Steel King," had made a wedding gift of four million dollars to his sister; now we learn that he has sold his houses, dismissed his magnificent New York palace, and gone into the country to retrench. Less than thirty years ago Mr. Schwab was serving behind the counter in a small grocery store at Bradford for a few dollars a week, as a preliminary to driving stakes for the Carnegie Company at a dollar a day. While he was still in the thirties he was credited with a salary of 800,000 dollars a year, and, at forty, his holding in the company for which twenty years earlier he had driven stakes was estimated at nearly 40,000,000 dollars.

A postal novelty has been introduced in England in 1864. It is now possible to send from any important town in France to another what are called letter telegrams. The rate is a centime a word, or in other words ten words for a penny, with a minimum charge of five cents (one halfpenny). These letter telegrams are received for transmission after 9 p.m. They are telegraphed in the usual way, and delivered early on the following morning by the postman. At present a letter from Paris to Marseilles takes on an average twenty-four hours to reach its destination. The saving of time under the new system will be a great boon.

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Port service, inaugurated in 1907.

At Wallace's name what Scottish blood

But boils up in a spring-tide flood!

And in the "Cottar's Saturday Night":—

To you I sing, in simple Scottish lay.

Again, in the dedication of the first Edinburgh edition he describes himself as a Scottish bard. Byron wrote English Bard and Scotch Re-

PREMIUM BONDS

WE ARE THE LARGEST DEALERS IN THE WORLD IN THESE ATTRACTIVE SECURITIES.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

SHIPPIING.

ARRIVALS.

ERNEST SIMONS French str., 2,890, R. Girard, 4th January—Shanghai 1st January, Mails and General—Messageries Maritimes.

FUMI MARU Japanese str., 1,569, Kawamura, 2nd Jan.—Singapore 23rd Dec., Koroine—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.

GREGORY APARAN British str., 2,951, S. H. Bolton, 4th Jan.—Mojii 30th December, General—David Sasoon & Co.

KIANGPING Chinese str., 1,222, H. Udden, 4th January—Chinkiang, 30th December, General—Chinese.

MATILDA KORNER German str., 1,847, M. Dibber, 4th January—Sammarug, 21st Dec., General—Java Line.

SADO MARU Japanese str., 6,227, G. Anderson, 4th Jan.—Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai, 1st Jan., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SARK Norwegian str., 1,650, Wohl, 2nd Jan.—Newcastle 14th December, Con—Arnhold Karberg & Co.

SYDNEY French str., 2,498, Robufit, 4th Jan.—Marseille 6th Dec., Mails and General—Messageries Maritimes.

WONGKOL German str., 1,115, W. Röber, 4th Jan.—Bangkok 25th Dec., General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

4th January.

Batoum, British str., for Bulik Pappan.

Ernest Simons, French str., for Europe.

Fausang, British str., for Hongkong.

Helen Rickmers, German str., for Bangkok.

Kiangping, Chinese str., for Canton.

Progress, Norwegian str., for Moji.

Ragnar, Norwegian str., for Rajang.

Taikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchintzu.

DEPARTURES.

4th January.

CHENAN British str., for Canton.

FUMI MARU Jap. str., for Bulik Pappan.

HELENA American cruiser, for Canton.

HONG WAN I British str., for Amoy.

KWONGSANG British str., for Shanghai.

MEFOO Chinese str., for Bangkok.

PROSPER Norwegian str., for Canton.

SYDNEY French str., for Shanghai.

TAISHUN Chinese str., for Canton.

TINGRANG British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese str. *Kuangping* reports: N.E. light wind and fine weather.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

January 4th.

ABERDEEN DOCK—*Hainan*, Kowloon Dock—*Triumph*, H.M.S. *Fame*, H.M.S. *Jonas*, *Torung*, Michael Jeeben, *Friend*, *Keanghan*.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—*Gregory Aparan*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "CATHERINE APCAR," Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 5th Jan., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [171]

UNITED STATES & CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship "INDRAWADI," Captain Williams, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 5th January, 1909.

For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1908. [114]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND Ports, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship "EMPIRE," Captain Holms, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, 6th Jan., at Noon, 1909.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1908. [116]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABA COAST.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA

VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE"

On 19th Jan., 09

For Freight and further information apply to DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1908. [1298]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE," will be despatched for the above Ports about end of January, 1909.

For Freight and Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1908. [117]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections extending from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "kw," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4

From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & B.R.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	ASSAYE	Brit. str.	—	C. L. Daniel	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 9th inst, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NIKE	Brit. str.	—	E. P. Martin	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	About 13th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	GLENBURN	Brit. str.	—	Baughton	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	End of January.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	CARNARVONSHIRE	Brit. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	To-day.
BAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	DEN OF OGIL	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	On 11th inst.
ISTRIA	ISTRIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	On 25th inst.
BARCELONA	BARCELONA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	On 28th inst.
C. FRED. LAEMISZ	C. FRED. LAEMISZ	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	On 22nd Febr.
GLAVONIA	GLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	On 27th Febr.
ANDALUSIA	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	Beginning of January.
SIAM	SIAM	Dan. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-day at 1 P.M.
ERNEST SIMONS	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	C. D. Bennett	E. & S. N. Co.	On 20th March.
MACEDONIA	MACEDONIA	Brit. str.	—	Geo. Anderson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow at Daylight
SADO MARU	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Christensen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst, at D'light
BINGO MARU	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. L. Sommer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 27th inst.
KAMO MARU	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Meiners	MELCHERS & CO.	On 13th inst, at Noon.
DERFFLINGER	DERFFLINGER	Ger. str.	—	G. Rott	MELCHERS & CO.	On 16th inst.
PRINCESS ALICE	PRINCESS ALICE	Ger. str.	—	Bartole	SANDERS, WILHELM & CO.	To-day.
PERSIA	PERSIA	Am. str.	—	Williams	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 16th inst.
INDRAWADI	INDRAWADI	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 18th inst.
MUNCASTER CASTLE	MUNCASTER CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC E. CO.	On 16th inst, at 7 A.M.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC E. CO.	On 2d March, at Noon.
MONTEAGLE	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day at Noon.
SHINANO MARU	SHINANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	—	On 14th inst.
INVERIE	INVERIE	Jap. str.	—	J. Boyd	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 19th inst, at Noon.
TANGO MARU	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst, at 4 P.M.
CHANGSHA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Eddy	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-morrow, at Noon.
EMPIRE	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	P. T. Holmes	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 22nd inst, at Noon.
KUMANO MARU	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst, at 5 P.M.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	D. Lens	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th Febr., at D'light
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Ger. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst, at D'light
ONSAKAN	ONSAKAN	Brit. str.	—	Rose Core	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	About 8th inst.
AWA MARU	AWA MARU	Ger. str.	—	A. Keith	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst, at Noon.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	D. Lens	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	T. Sekine	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 7th inst, at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	H. Koops	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	J. D. Andrews	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 8th inst.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	Lee	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 9th inst, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	Brit. str.	—	Y. Fukano	OSSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	C. Dewers	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst, at D'light
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	About 19th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	Peter	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 18th inst, P.M.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—			

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 8th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ASSAYE	Noon, 9th Jan.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES	NILE	About 13th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MALTA	On 16th Jan.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 5th Jan., NOON.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 5th Jan., 3 P.M.
AMOY and SHANGHAI	"HANGCHOW"	On 6th Jan., 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 6th Jan., 4 P.M.
CHINCHIANG	"NEWCHIWANG"	On 7th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 12th Jan., 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"CHANGSHA"	On 31st Jan., 4 P.M. with Transhipment for TASMANIA.
MANILA STEAMERS & TIENSIN STEAMERS		have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS		have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
SHANGHAI STEAMERS		have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		

For Freight or Passage apply to—
Hongkong, 5th January, 1909.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS

11

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"ESANG"	Tuesday, 5th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHIYOSANG"	Wednesday, 6th Jan., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE & SOURABAYA	"TINGSANG"	Saturday, 9th Jan., 4 P.M.
MOJI & KOBE	"CHUNGSANG"	Friday, 6th Jan., 4 P.M.
SH'AI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"ONSANG"	Sunday, 10th Jan., D'light
SANDAKAN	"FOOKSANG"	Monday, 11th Jan., Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 12th Jan., Noon
MANILA	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 15th Jan., Noon
	"YUNSANG"	Friday, 15th Jan., 4 P.M.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

FEBRUARY 2ND TO 9TH, 1909.

A Special Reduced Fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila on the 29th January, and 5th February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporia, Tawau, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

[16]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING.
"HAIYANG"	SWATOW, AMOY &	TUESDAY, 5th Jan., at Noon.
Capt. A. E. Hodges	FOOCHOW.	Wednesday, 6th Jan., at Noon.
"HAITAN"	SWATOW, AMOY &	FRIDAY, 8th Jan., at Noon.
Capt. J. S. Roach	FOOCHOW.	Wednesday, 6th Jan., at Noon.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

[10]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
ANPING	VIA SWATOW, "SHOSHU MARU"	WEDDAY, 6th Jan., at 8 A.M.
& AMOY	Capt. IJICHI	
TAMSUI	VIA SWATOW; "DALJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 10th Jan., at 8 A.M.

* SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, "BUJUN MARU" THURSDAY, 14th Jan., at Daylight

These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager [13]

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATES OF SAILING.
MARSEILLE, HAVRE and COLOGNE	"SIAM"	Beginning of Jan., 09
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"YEDDO"	Middle of Jan., 09

For Further Particulars apply to Hongkong, 1st January, 1909.

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

[6]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLE, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE CO.'S NEWLY BUILT 9000 TONS PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

KAMO MARU - - - (Capt. F. L. SOMMER) - About Wed. 27th Jan.

MISHIMA MARU - - - (Capt. A. E. MOSES) - About Wed. 24th Feb.

MIYASAKI MARU - - - (Capt. F. L. SOMMER) - About Wed. 24th Mar.

ATSUTA MARU - - - (Capt. F. L. SOMMER) - About Wed. 21st April.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

For further particulars apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [93]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLE, LONDON and ANTIWERP, via SINGAPORE	SADO MARU	6227	WEDDAY, 6th Jan., at Daylight
PORE, PENANG, COLOGNE, and PORT SAID	BINGO MARU	6247	WEDDAY, 20th Jan., at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SHINANO MARU	SHINANO MARU	6388	TUESDAY, 5th Jan., 9th at Noon.
SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI	KAWARA	7453	TUESDAY, 19th Jan., 9th at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SANTO MARU and YOKOHAMA	SANTO MARU	7453	FRIDAY, 22nd Jan., 9th at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	KUMANO MARU	5076	FRIDAY, 19th Febr., at Noon.
ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU	3817	MONDAY, 12th Febr., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE	CEYLON MARU	5068	TUESDAY, 12th Febr., at Daylight
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU	6309	WEDDAY, 20th Jan., at Daylight
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	3817	WEDDAY, 20th Jan., at Noon.

* Omitting Yokohama.

+ Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.

† Through Passengers Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [15]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Routes to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Black Sea and Baltic Ports.

and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG : HOMEWARD.

OUTWARD.	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	5th Jan. 09

<tbl_r cells="3" ix="5" max

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Cash on delivery system commences on the 1st January, 1909 and applies to Parcels only received from and despatched to the United Kingdom and does not include the Coast Ports of China. Information respecting the same can be obtained at the Registration Branch of the General Post Office.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dalny and Siberia.

14th January	at 8.30 p.m.
22nd January	at 9.00 a.m.
28th January	at 8.30 p.m.

Postal Guide for 1909 is now ready. Price 50 cents each.

The *Delhi*, with the English mail of the 11th December, left Singapore on Friday, the 1st Inst., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at 5 p.m. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 18th Nov., and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 2nd December, and for despatch overland on the 9th December.

FOR	PER	DATE
Haihung	Tuesday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.	
Haihung	Tuesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.	
Shanghai	Tuesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.	
Shanghai, Moi, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle	Tuesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.	

Europe, Asia, India via TUTICORIN.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M., to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao	Tuesday, 5th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Tuesday, 5th, 2.00 P.M.
Id.	Tuesday, 5th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Tuesday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Chiyuan	Tuesday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Anping	Tuesday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Pakhoi	Tuesday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Singapore, Ceylon and Colombo	Tuesday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Port D'Alon, Thursday 1st, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Tuesday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Wednesday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai	Wednesday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore	Wednesday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Shanghai	Wednesday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Wednesday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore	Wednesday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.

THE FAVOURITE SCOTCH

JOHNSTONE'S M.P.

OF THE

"COMMONS."

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

[38]

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATION.

January 4th.

ON LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer 164
Bank Bills, on demand 168
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 168
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 179
Credits, at 4 months' sight 179
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 179

ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 218
Credits, at 4 months' sight 222

ON GERMANY—
On demand 178

ON NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, on demand 428
Credits, at 60 days' sight 431

ON BOMBAY—
Telegraphic Transfer 1304

Bank, on demand 1502

ON CALCUTTA—
Telegraphic Transfer 1304

Bank, on demand 1304

ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, at sight 754

Private, 30 days' sight 768

ON YOKOHAMA—On demand 85

ON MANILA—On demand Pesos 852

ON SINGAPORE—On demand 743

ON BATAVIA—On demand 105

ON HAIKHONG—On demand 83 1/2 pm.

ON SAIGON—On demand 904

SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate \$11.35

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael \$60.30

BAR SILVER, per oz. 23 1/2

SUBSIDARY COINS, per cent

Chinese 20 cents pieces \$4.45 discount.

Chinese 10 " " 55.60 "

Hongkong 20 " " 54.00 "

Hongkong 10 " " 54.10 "

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The T.M. str. *Prince Sigismund* has left Sydney on Wednesday the 16th ult. at 7 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. str. *Delhi* left Singapore for this port on the 1st instant at 6 p.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here to-morrow at 5 p.m.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The T.N.K. str. *Tango Maru* with the American Mail from San Francisco of the 13th ult., sailed from Yokohama on the 30th ult., and will be due to arrive in Hongkong on 6th inst.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China str. *Kumsang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 25th ult., and may be expected here on or about 10th inst.

The Indo-China str. *Foekeng* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 6th inst. at 7 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Wakanoya Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore on the 23rd ult., and is expected here to-day.

The H.A. Linie str. *Den of Ogil* left Shanghai on 2nd inst. a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow daylight.

The str. *Craigair* sailed from Seattle on the 15th ult. for Hongkong via Moji.

The str. *Adalo* left Seattle for Hongkong via Japan ports on the 24th ult.

The E. & A. str. *Eastern* from Sydney & Co. left Port Darwin on 31st ult. for Timor, Manila and this port.

The J.C. Lijn str. *Tjimahi* left Makassar for this port on the 3rd inst. at 6 a.m., may be expected here on or about the 11th inst., and will sail for Amoy and Shanghai on 16th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kageshima Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay on the 23rd ult., and is expected here on the 15th inst.

OPIUM.

January 4th.

Quotations are:—
Malwa New \$1,180 per picoul.

Malwa Old \$1,190 " "

Malwa V. Old \$1,200 " "

Persian fine quality \$850 " "

Persian extra fine \$950 " "

Patna New \$1,125/27 per chest.

Patna Old \$1,140/42 " "

Banaras New \$1,062 " "

Banaras Old " "

Known in Hongkong for Half a Century.

UNVARIED FOR

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY

AS IN

1745

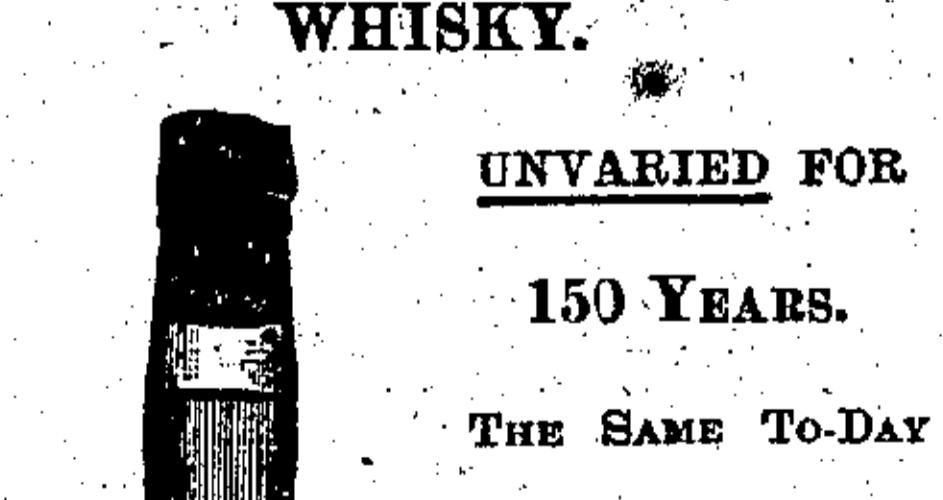
BEWARE OF WHISKIES

Sold under Similar Names.

Known in Hongkong for Half a Century.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [52]



SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ANHUI, British str. 1,356, Meathiel, 28th Dec.—Swatow 27th Dec., Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.

ANTILLOCHUS, British str. 5,796, G. D. Keay, 30th Dec.—Tawoo 2nd Dec., General—Butterfield & Swire.

BATOUW, British str. 2,621, Stewart, 1st Dec.—Pulo Malacca and Singapore 22nd Dec., Case Oil—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.

CATHARINE ALEXA, British str. 1,730, W. D. A. Thomas, 29th Dec.—Calcutta & Straits 12th Dec., General—David Sassoon & Co.

CHENAH, British str. 1,350, Wavell, 2nd Jan.—Swatow 1st Jan., General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHILDAR, Norwegian str. 1,102, Nielsen, 1st January—Swatow 31st December, Ballast—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

CLARA JESEN, German str. 1,102, Bendixen, 2nd January—Swatow 1st January, General—Jensen & Co.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str. 1,133, C. Ward, 27th Dec.—Shanghai 25th Dec., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

CHIYUEN, British str. 1,424, Sandbach, 31st Dec.—Shanghai and Swatow 30th Dec., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHIYUEN, British str. 1,424, Sandbach, 31st Dec.—Shanghai and Swatow 30th Dec., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

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CHIYUEN, British str. 1,424, Sandbach, 31st Dec.—Shanghai and Swatow 30th Dec., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHIYUEN, British str. 1,4